In a subsequent speech at Circleville, in April, 1855, this same gentleman took the ground that-By the laws of population and emigration Kausas must be a free State. We gain much (said he) by rubbing out the fire of 50 degrees 30 minutes, because, by so doing, free States may be established south of that line.

The Detroit Free Press, the home organ of General Cass, gave us the same view, in the following language:-

Mr. Douglas' Kansas Nebraska bill is the greated advance movement in the direction of human freedom that has been made since the ado tion of the constitution. The inevitable consequence of a lot flag the principle apopular sovereignty in the Territories would be to make every Territory hereafter organized free, whether it should lie norther south of the Missouri Compromise line.

The New Hampshire Patriot, which was the

home organ of Mr. Pierce, after declaring that the Nebraska bill would "make two or three new free States out of soil which had been devoted to slaves," winds up by boasting that, "no act of any President or any Congress has secured so much, and so suddenly, and so easily for liberty."

In a speech which Judge Parker, the democratic nominee for Governor, made at Tammany Hall just before the last Presidential election, he said:-

before the last Presidential election, he said:—
I repeat, gentlemen, we stand upon the dectrine that the cilizen of a Territory shall have the same right to speak, to act, to vote for his own domestic insutations that we have in the States. \* \* \* Thold that it is now really the democratic faint to recognise everywhere that it is the true policy of the country to leave that (the slavery) question to the people of the Territories. \* \* When the question is settled, as I tell you it will be, we shall have an end of this agitation of slavery. It will be left to each Territory, and then, if the laws are properly administered, the people will vote just as they have a right to do, and the majority will determine the question thare. So far from having any fear upon the subject of the Territories, it would be aimost impossible to make them otherwise than free States, because the emigration pours in from the North ten to one.

If anything more is wanted to show that the de-

If anything more is wanted to show that the democracy of the North is Van Barenized, we will look at the following democratic advertisements and posters of the last Presidential canvass, which are well enough to preserve as cariosities for future reference:-

FRIENDS OF THE UNION! - BUCK AND BRECK-RALLY!

FRIENDS OF THE UNION!—BUCK AND BRECK—RALLY!

BALLY!!

The friends of the Union and the constitution will hold a grand mass meeting at South Roomheld, on Saturday, the 27th inst. Two lickory poles are to be raised. Let the friends of this glorious Union raily from their farms and from their worksheps, from the hills and from the valleys, and spend one day for their country! The invalers are upon use! The black republican leaders are determined to divide the United States!!! Come up and blast the efforts for civil strife in our great brotherhood of States!!! Come up and help hold the hands of the treasury caters, who have taken nearly \$1,000,000 of the people's money out of the treasury and but it in their own pockets!!!! Come up and help harrest the spread of slavery over the vast ferritories of Kaness and Nebraska !!!! The black republicans in Congress have vifed to pollute those Forritories with the curse of slavery. Then come out, and show these traitors that you feel an interest still in the preservation of this Union.

Let us have another taste of the same sort of

Let us have another taste of the same sort of thing from Ohio:-

THE UNION!—BUCK AND BRECK—TO THE RESCUE!
There will be a meeting of the friends of the Union, those who are opposed to legalizing slavery in the Territories, and who are opposed to making all children born of slave mothers in those Territories for the next two years slaves for life, this evening (Saturday), September 20, 1856, at Wittich's Hall.

Here is another specimen of a democratic poster from Pennsylvania:—
"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED!"

Democratic mass meeting at Millinburg, Pa., Satur-lay, Oct. 4, 1856. Hon. G. V. R. Wright and Hon. W. H. Witte will address the meeting. Democrats, whigs, repub-licans, turn out and learn the fact that B is the democratic party that is laboring for freedom in Kansas, the assec-tion of opposition orators to the contrary nothwithstand-ing. Turn out and hear the tree position of parties ex-plained, and judge which is the party of freedom.

And this is the complexion to which the Northern

Van Burenized democracy has come at last. Disguise it, lie about it, skulk, cheat and hide as they may, these are the real principles of the whole boodle of the Northern Van Burenized democrats, who are well represented by the Cassidy-Cagger junta of this State. Now that they have succeeded in swallowing Dickinson whole they have everything their own way.

Now let us turn to the South and see to what extent the party has been Calhounized in that direction. There was a time when the awful "No. by the eternal," thundering from the Hermitage, sent consternation into the face of the Southern nullifiers. and found responses in the hearts of the democratic people. But that time is no more. There is an old maxim which says, "Virtue survives the grave;" but we cannot say it is so of the patriotism of Jackson in the Southern democracy; it died with him. One of the Southern democratic organs in the last Presidential campaign called Jackson "an insanely viadictive oid tyrant." Thus do the Southern fire-eaters now dance and chatter like devils over the ashes of the "Old Man of the Hermitage," the lifting of whose smallest finger was once a signal for them to be dumb. It proves the old saying that "even hares may insult a dead lion." Disunionism, which had been gaining ground ever since the death of Jackson, assumed a bold front in the Southern democracy on the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850. Mr. Davis, Secretary of War under Pierce, and Mr. Dobbin, his Secretary of the Navy, were the leaders of a powerful Southern faction who not only violently opposed those great peace measures, but they boldly counselled immediate dissolution of the Union if they were passed. Mr. Davis bitterly fought the Compromise in the United States Senate, and when they had finally passed he resigned his seat in disgust and weat home to Mississippi, where he took the stump as an anti-Compromise, disunion candidate for Governor against the democratic Union candidate, Gen. Foot, and by whom he was gloriously heaten. Speaking of the Compromise, Mr. Davis declared that he was "for resistance, and did not want the stain of such a degradation upon Mississippi," and he "would not submit to it." The antimpromise and fire-eating candidates in Georgia and Tennessee met with the same fate that Davis did in Mississippi, and throughout the South the disunionists were awfully whioned. At this time the anti-Compromise wing of the Southern democracy made about the same headway that the anti-Compromise Van Buren wing of the North did defeat and disgrace everywhere met them at the ballot box.

While the Compromise measures were pending in Congress the fire-eaters called their first Convention at Nashville, and boldly declared their purpose to go out of the Union if those measures passed Like the Van Buren wing of the North, they de clared those measures to be "unconstitutional," and that "unless they were defeated the Union is at an end."

The same band of democratic fire-eaters re-assembled at Nashville, on the 11th of November, after the adjournment of the Congress which passed the Compromise, and it was then that Mr. Cheves made his famous speech in which he denonneed the constitution as "a forted mass of corruption that stinks in the nostrils of honest men." This convention, which was composed entirely of democrats, boldly nailed the flag of disunion to its masthead, and sailed out to call upon the people to unite in forming a Southern Congress; and they even went so far as to fix upon Atlanta, Georgia, as the happy town which should be the capital of

uthern republic that was to be. But, aftermaking more noise than twenty thou sand devils, this band of fire-eating, disunion democrats were laid out as cold in the South as the Van Buren faction in the North were by the triumphant election of Mr. Pierce upon the Compromise platform. They held their peace and considered themselves dead and buried until that deluded Yankee experiment of a President, poor Pierce, madly opened their political graves and warmed them into life again by the entire patronage of the government. He took up the Nashville Coventionists of the South, and the Buffalo Conventionists of the North, a piece of political jugglery which has resulted in secession fzing the party in one section and free soilizing it in

At this day the democracy of the South is as dis-

tinotly Southern as the black republican party is Northern. The following lines, said to be from the editor of the New Orleans Della, are a faithful embediment of the fiery spirit of this Southern democracy :-

Sons of the brave! the time is come
To bow the haughty crest.
Or stand alone, despite the threats
of North, or East, or West!
The hour has come for manly doeds
And not for puling words—
The hour is passed for platform prate—
It is the time for several.
And by the fame of John Cathoun,
To housel truth be true;
And by eld Jackson's from will,
Now do what ye can do!
By all ye love and all ye hope,
Be resolute and proud,
And make your flag asymbol high,
Of triumph—or a sarchal!

a agrees very well with the sentimen

This agrees very well with the sentiments of a distinguished democratic orator of the South in the last Presidential campaign, and which was quoted approvingly by the Southern democratic press at

the time:

I tell you what I firmly believe, that this great question is not to be settled by diplomacy, or by statesmanship, but by the sword.

Again this same gentle son of the Southern de-

Again this same genue son of the Southern democracy added in the same speech:—

The constitution of the United States should be torn to fragments, and a Southern constitution formed, in which every State should be a slave State. The only hope of the South is in herself. Lot us cut the bands which hold the two sections together, and take our position as a full grown nation in the family of nations.

This, variously softened or intensified, is the ani-

mus of the Southern democracy. The New Orleans Delta, the confidential organ of Jefferson Davis, in a well written, cool and determined article on the election of Mr. Buchanan, used the following threat-

election of Mr. Buchanan, used the following threatening and impudent language:

The Presidential contest of 1836 is ended, and that of 1860 has just commenced. The struggle for the Presidency is over, and James Buchanan is elected, but the issues involved in the contest are not yet settled. These are yet in the womb of the future, and what the next four years may bring forth, we must wait to see, hoping for the best while we should be forearmed against the worst. When the admission of Kaneas into the Union comes to be acted on the South will learn the manner in which the late contest was conducted. She will find, we fear, that non-excession of slavery was the middle ground on which the majority of Mr. Buchanan's supporters at the North agreed to stand. She will find that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to bring Kanas into this Union as a slave State. She will that the day Mr. Buchanan's gas a bill to that effect, if ever passed, his party will be dead and buried at the North. There is but one offset to this condition of hings, and that is to make the South so strong in her material progress, in her domestic reforms, in her social convictions, in her political attitude, as to keep the North is check by the only arguments which remain to be used against free soil—fear and interest. He owes his election to the vote of the South and to the defaut attitude of resistance which she was beginning to assume. He should bear that fact well in mind. He will be a traitor and insensible to every manly feeling of gratitude if he forget it and disregard the obligations it implies.

circle, if ever passed, his party will be dead and beried in the Norther Town is but one office to this combined to the combine of the norther referres, in her demonster referres, and the rest of the victors, in the rotter of the South and to the chant attends of a state and inserting the south and the state and inserted the south and the state and inserted to the south and the state of morney. The squatter sovereignty interpretation of the Northera band to the town of the Northera democracy. The squatter sovereignty interpretation of the Northera band town of the Norther power of intellect which the occasion demands would be quite sure to awaken the wildest enthuspasm in the breast of the people, and they would carry him triumphantly into the Presidential chair.

Submarine Telegraphs-Improved Sys-

tems.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Oct. 4, 1859.
Your excellent article on the "World System of Tele graphs," in Sanday's issue, contains much valuable and and Europe are beginning to appreciate the importance of telegraphic communication to such an extent as to increase the demand for more wires

To a certainty ere long we will have a network of subaqueous lines in our own country, and, by your kind per-mission, I would like to say a few words thereon. It has been proved to a demonstration in this country, but more particularly in Europe, that the electrical conductor of been proved to a demonstration in this country, but more particularly in Europe, that the electrical conductor of long cables (such as the Atlantic) is inadequate to the demand upon it—that is, it is entirely too small to pass the field in its course without tasing it. This, no doubt, was the cause of the failure of the Atlantic cable. Your readers will recollect that about a month after the cable was slick, when it hung between life and death, the words "Bankei's in circuit" were transmitted over the wire. Mr. De Sauty received orders from Frof. Thompson (the then electricism of the company), to put on all his battery and await the result. Acting upon this he put on five hundre cable of "Bankei's constant battery," the result being a "fault" two days after on the Bull's Arm end of the cable; and I saw puece myself which had been taken from the cable where for two inches the wire and gutta percha was one melted mass.

In order to peard against this a conductor, with a sectional area at most as large as the present cable, is necessary for these reasons. First, you can get a greater quantity of electricity over; and second, there is less restance—two very important items. This fact has been attough urged by all practical electricisms, both in this country and Europe, and has been neted upon by the Atlantic Company, insamuch as the design for the next cable to be laid by that body has the conductor six times as large as the old one, with a greater amount of gutta percha fo insulating, dispensing altogather with the external coating of iron wire, thereby insuring perfect insulation, less induction, less liability to atmospheric storms or carth currents, and creater rapidity of transmission. This plan has also been adopted in the Red Sea cable, which has recently been laid.

Frof. Hughes and myself worked through two thousand

rents, and greater rapidity of transmission. This plan has also been adopted in the Red Sea cable, which has recently been laid.

Fref. Hughes and myself worked through two thousand miles of that cable, prior to its leaving England, at the rate of five words per minute, whereas on the same length of the Atlantic its utmost capacity was but two and a half per-minute, thus showing the advantage the large conductor las over the small.

One word more regarding instruments on submarine wires. It is a fact well known that electricity is limited to the capacity of the cable; therefore the waves being so think is of course the best. Such an instrument is now in possession of the American Telegraph Company, being on the one wave principle; and, moreover, for every wave of electricity transmitted over the cable you see recorded at the other end a plain Roman character, thus avoiding the "dott" and "dash" system which so often "butchers" tur mother torgue.

The instrument is an improvement on the Hughes printer, and is called the "Combination Printing Telegraph instrument," now being used constantly on the lines of the above company. It is shortly to be introduced on lines in Oregon, Texas and California. A description would occupy too much space. HENRY BISHOP, Assistant Electrician to Prof. Hughes, 21 Wall street.

## THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

HISTORY OF SUNDAY LAWS A lecture on this subject was delivered last Sonday

A section of this student was delivered hat Sunday afternoon at Rev. Br. Maxeon's church, in Eleventh street, by Rev. J. L. Hatch.

The lecturer confined himself to that portion of the history of Sunday laws which preceded the Protestant Reformation. He showed that Paul had a great confinct with the "Judaizing teachers," in the first century of the year, natter of the second state of tury, on this very matter of the enforced observance of particular days as holy, and that in this conflict he was victorious, and established the principle that with re-gard to holy days every man was to be "fully persuaded in his own mind," and follow his own convictions of duty, not the degmas of others which might be attempted to be

gard to holy case every man was to be "fully persuaded in his own mind," and follow his own convictions of duty, not the dogmas of others which might be attempted to be imposed upon him—a determination which the great Council of Jerusaiem, held about the middle of the first century, folly sustained.

This decision was respected and compiled with, the lecturer remarked, until the time of Victor, Esshop of Rome, who, in the latter part of the sacond century, assumed authority by virtue of his metropolitan pectico, and consequent commanding influence, to order that Esstor, the annual festival of the Resurrection, should, in future, be observed by all the churches on the first day of the week, uniformly, some of them having been accustomed to observe it on the 14th day of the month, irrespective of the day of the week, and others on the Sunday next after the 14th when the 14th did not come of Sunday. Thus, as the first assumption of arbitrary ecclesiastical power by the Roman See was in connection with the esitored observance of Sunday—not, indeed, as the weekly, but as the annual festival of the Resurrection. The Western bishops sustained Victor, and threatened the Eastern with excommunication in they did not comply. This, after some time, they did; and thus Papal authority was virtually established.

Something more than a century later, Constantine being Emperor, a union of Church and State was effected, and the Papal authority confirmed. Then the canon of Victor respecting Easter was made an edict of the civil law, and a law was also passed requiring the observance of the weekly, Festival of the Seurrection on the first day of the week, none but ausbandmen being allowed to pursue their oroinary labor on that day. By the same act Constantine required the observance of Fifay, the day of our Lord's crucificion, as a fast, upon which, as upon Sunday, ne labor but agricultural could be performed, and no legal business transacted in the courts. The observance of of Sunday and Friday being thus enformed and no legal bu

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS FROM LONDON. SEW YORK AND LONDON CONTRASTED EXCURSIONS
TO THE SEASIDE AND DISTANT PLACES—ORIGIN
OF SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS—LONG JOURNEYS
AND LOW FARES.
Sunday in London, the matropolis of the Old World—

Sunday in New York, the metropolis of the New Worldwhat a difference. And still the people in both cities speak the same language—have nearly all sprung from the same parent stock-worship the same God-adopting

the same form of worship.

In New York Sunday is a day of gloom—a period of time in which man exists but does not live-in which he enters a kind of chrysalis state—from which he returns at Monday's dawn into the full blown butterfly. The streets are described except at some half dozen times of the day, when a small portion of the population are on their way to or from their various places of worship; the Fitth avenoedles to or from their comfortably cushioned pews, where they receive consolation from the honied words of the Rev. Dr. Gently; the dwellers in other avenues to or from the conventicle of the Rev. Dismal Growl, where scated on bare boards, they are at the same time able to feel the hardness of their position in this world and learn how surely they are all journeying along the broad way to everlasting perdition in the world to come. But the rest of the population—the multitude—where are they. They cannot have rushed into the country to enjoy the fresh dir and receive renewed strength, for there have been no railway trains, no stages, and hardly any steambeats, to convey them there. No, they are compelled to rest their limbs at home, because it is ruled that it is too sanful for them to attempt to resume into their limps abroad. In London, how differently is the day observed; it is there a day for Christian men and not for caged mortals; it is a day in which the people can either remain in the crowdee city and worship their maker in the house of God, or can wander forth into the country or to the borders of the sea and there actuire His mighty greatness in the bine waters of the ocean or in the hist and dales and green fields of the land, and thus find "sermons in stones, books in the running brocks, and good in everything." to feel the hardness of their position in this world and

stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything."

It is our design\*in this article to exhibit Sunday as it is spent by the people of the British metropolis, both rich and poor; and as "facts are stubborn brings"—and a bundle of them is worth a wagon lead of argument—we are inclined to think, that in placing before the citizens of New York this array of advantages which their transatlantic cousins possess upon the Sabbath day, they will not, after a knowledge of such facts, readily forego their agitation of the question until they are treated by their rulers more like the Christian people of a Protestant land than they are at the present time.

EXCURSIONS TO THE SEASIDE AND DISTANT PLACES. Excursions to the seasible and distant places. Several years ago the leadon and Brighton Railway Company, at a time, if we recollect rightly, when it was under the presidency of Rowland Hill, the world removed originator of the penny postage system, commenced the practice of running Sunday excursion trains at a rapid speed, but still at a rate so cheap that the mechanics and work people of London could avail themselves of the boon, and after being pent up for the week within the walls of the workshop or the factory, they, along with their families, could on the Sunday take a not very early breakfast at home, travel fifty miles by rail, spend "eight bours by the seaside," (such being the tempting words with which we remember the walls of the metropolis were placarded at the time.) travel the fifty miles over again upon their return route, and be in their own houses in time for a not very late supper. The plan was so successful that before long the railroad company were compelled to run two immens the middle of the year—cach of these trains conveying a living freight of fluid less than a thousand people and being drawn by a couple of powerful engines. The railway company seen found that these excursion trains were a course of great print, the passengers thereby he had being of the many perfectly new numble, and one which claim of at all interfere with their regular trains, when had been a perfectly new numble, and one which claim of at all interfere with their regular trains, when had been considered to be printed and circulated.

various hicks of ranway on the sanday in adminst to those loce named, but these are at the full rates of fare, and are for the accommodation only of regular travellers with luggage, which latter, it will be noticed, are not allowed upon the excursion trains.

OFFOSITION TO THE SUNDAY LAWS IN ENGLAND—THUMPIRS OF THE REPOMERIS.

[From the London Star, August 27.]

The annual meeting of the National Sunday Lengue was held last evening at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The chair was occupied by James Heywood, Esq., late M. P. for South Lancashire.

The Charkman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that he was glad to see the progress which the League was making, and the hold it had taken on the public mind. He was in the House of Commons when the subject of opening the Eritish Museum, and other public institutions, on Sunday, was brought under the consideration of that body by Sir Joshua Waimsley, and he had much pleasure in having had an opportunity of giving his support to the movement on that occasion. (Hear, hear.) He regarded the malter as another step towards the atlainment of that religious literity which they all decired, for this Sunday question was the only ray of spiritual tyramny which more remained. (Cheers.) From the advances which public opinion had now taken on the matter, it was not too much to expect that the principles promulgated by the League would soon be recognised and established. Mr. Hear, the Secretary, then read the report of the committee of management for the past year, which commenced by giving an account of what steps had been taken by the League as regarded the Sunday opening of the Crystal Palace, which the committee were happy to say had been confirmed by a large majority of the stare-bolders at the Pecember, and almost unanimously at the June meeting of that body. The Palace was as yet, however, only eyen to the shareholders on Sunday, but many of the Working chasses, in order to ave il themselves of the Crystal Palace, which the committee were happy to say the working chasses, in

Section of the content of the conten

SEGARS AND TOBA CCO.

A STONISHINGLY CHEAP SEGARS—HAVANA, DO-mestic and German—\$1 per thousand, upwards, for each only. Bargains guaranteed. O. CHEERS, 17 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

EXPRESS FOR EUROPE - DAGUERPEOTYPES, PHO tographs, presents and parcels generally forwarded by L tographs, presents and percels generally forwarded by every steamer, at moderate rates, to any one place in Europe and brought out from Europe to this country, by the clobe Express, 28 Broad street. L. W. MORRIS, PERSONAL.

An AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WOULD ADOPT her child from us birth, the last of this mouth, is a re-speciable person. Address A. J. S., Union Space Post

BON-ON TUESDAY NEXT, AT THREE O'CLOOK. IF the weather process turny, the next foir day JOS, ALEXANDER.

ELIZA-YOU TOLD ME A LETTER WOULD FIND YOU in the Spring street Fost office. Your old friend is need from England. Call at 93.

FEINNDIES. YOUR LETTERS OF THE 3D AND 18 th inst. were received and duly answered. There is some matake. Send address more sure. Scaleury. Procklys NFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN RATTELL, MILK man by profession, marks of county Allico Ireland. Any into mation of him with be shankfully received by his alster Ga-therine Battell, 273 Jay street, Brooklyn

INFORMATION WANTED OF HANAH CONNOLLY, is supposed to be in this city. Any information of acc will be thankfully received by her mother, as slucieaves the city in the 2nth. Address 648 Second avenue, corner Thirty acreats street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. PATRIOK HART Of No. 3 Dean street, Brooklyn. On Tuesday last be of Kingston, C. W.; was last seen at Cape Vincent at 6½ 1 d. on his way to this city, since which turn enthing has been heard of him. Rome and Cape Vincent papers please copy. Please address to Mr. P. Troy.

PERSONAL.—MR. T, I HAVE SOMETHING VERY IN-portant to communicate. Will call at your office Monda-morning at 9 o'clock. TO THE LADY WHO TOOK E. SPENCER'S CHILD from the Hospital.—Mrs. E. W.—You are requested to call at the Post office for a letter.

T. S. B., HARTFORD, CONN.—YOUR LETTER OF the 7th just received. Have been very sick. Send ad-dress to box 101, care of B. Lockwood. THOSE PERSONS WHO BOARDED AT THE WYOMING
Hotel under the management of Mr. Thos. W. Hughes, are
notified that the trunks left in psyment for their board bills can
be redeemed, if called for, on or before the 19th inst. and paying
the charges upon them. They are stored at 176 Washington
screet.

W II.I. A LADY, FORMERLY MISS C-I.-A D-RIJING
of Aubura, name a time and place where she can miss
a femule friend who travelled with her some years ago from
Albany to Auburn? Address Miss H. G., Post office, Broadway, S. Y.

WILLIE" WILL FIND A LETTER TO HIS PULL
recognized you last evening. Call early. C. LESLIE.

THE PIREMEN. CRAND TRIENNIAL PARADE OF THE NEW YORK
IF Fire Department on Menday, October 17, 1899.
Regulations adopted by the Board of Engineers at these meeting, August 10, 1889.
On motion decided that no invitations be extended to out of town companies for that day, but should any visiting companies appear, a place will be provided for them in the first division of the line.

sion of the line.

RECOND.

DISBARDED COMPANIES WHOSE CASES ARE PENDING BEFORE THE COURTS.—The Board of Engineers recognise on parada such companies disbanded by the Pire Commissioners as have been placed in service by the Common Council, unless previous to the parade the Courts declare them legally disbanded, in which case they caunot parade.

in which case they cannot parade.

Music — The Board will accept of twenty bands from those companies who will surrender them, to twee re most needed in the line, under the direction of i Marshal.

where most needed in the line, under the direction of the Grand Marshal.

FOURTH.

ENTRANCE FRE.—Every company that does not furnish music will be required to pay to the Grand Marshal or his clerr, at the Chief's olice, that y-dire cents per man, as classed by the city ordinance, time of the city of the city ordinance, time of the city of the city ordinance, time of the city of the city

Fire Department.

SIXTA.

CHY AUTHORITIES.—The Mayor, Common Council and Hoads of Departments are invited to raview the parade as it passes the front of the City Hint.

ENTRYET.

UNITORM.—Fire cap, black pants and freemen's red shirt.

LINE OF MARCH.—The Department will form atten o'clock A. M. or Fith avenue, richt resting on Thirty-fourth airest; countermarch down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth sirest; to read the provident sirest, to Broadway; down Broadway, through the Park, to Chathaus street, the stat Broadway; to Grand airest, to Bowery, to the Washington status Cirifon park, marching around the status and dismiss. Companies who are usually late in reaching the place of forming for parade are notified that the line will move at precising it belock, should there be only one company on the ground at their HARRY HOWARD, Grand Marshal.

G. JOSEPH REGUE, Assistant Engineer, Secretary.

A SSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—MEMBERS Will please assemble or true of Fifth accura and Thirty-fith sires at 10 o'clock Monday, October II, to Join the Fire lepartment in their French Farnet. Carriages will be previded for such members are unable to walk. The Quarterly Meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall the next evening (Tuesday), the Isla inst, at 1/2 o'clock. LOST AND FOUND.

Dog Lost—A WHITE, Long HARRED WOLF Dog of small size. The finder will receive a suitable reward at 231 Broadway. OST-A BRACELET, GOING FROM TWENTY-THIRD will be given if left at 175 West Twenty second street

OST.-ON PRIDAY, IN BROADWAY, BETWEEN Maining a portnermonale Significance deep parcel consisting a portnermonale Significance deep, who between I be under will be austably rewarded by leaving it at 20 feast Twenty-liad

LOST—A WHITE POODLE DOG, WITH BLACK over the state of the

LOST-ON WEDNESDAY, OCT 12, A SMALL TERRIER 1 bog, with a brown spot on his back; one sar cracked, the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to 133 West Thirty-fifth street.

L OST-ON TUESDAY, OCT. 4. BETWEEN THE COR-net of Graham avenue and Grand street, Williamsburg, and the Her Jd office, a small black Collar, with German silver piate, engraved James Weeden, Jr., Brooktyn, L. I. Any person bringing it of Thes. J. Pritchard, 131 Futton street, shall be liberally rewarded.

LOST-ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, IN BROADWAY, between Frankin and Canal stress, a steel wire portationnale, with fifty or sixty dollars in hills and some silver, the finder will be sustably rewarded by leaving it at Taylor blothers', 76 Wall street.

TO CARTMEN AND EXPRESSMEN. - \$10 REWARD will be paid to the person who loaded and Reward of separs in boxes or in cases on Monday the 10th or Tuesday, the 10th ast, from No. 77 Frankiin street, provided he gives true information where the said segars where brought. Apply ply at 145 Water street, up stairs. REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, A BLACK AND Tan Slut, about six monthsold. The above reward will be paid upon her return to 10 West Severall street.

55 RFWARD—LOST OR STOLEN, ON FRIDAY morning, from 21 Watts street, a white Spanish Poodle, an wers to the name of Romeer, a wart over the right eye. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on dedivery. \$5.-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,-LOST ON FRIDAY

Deliants, two indies REWARD,—LOST ON PRIDAY, and twenty third street, lightha rene or in Twenty third street, lightha rene or in Twenty third street, between highly and Nitth avenues. The intrinsic value is very triling, but the same are valuable to the owner. Whoever returns the same to R. Ferris & Co., lewelers, No. 231 Eighth serune, corner of Twenty second street, will receive the above repaird. the above regard.

\$5 REWARD.—LOST. ON. THURSDAY EVENING.

\$5 Get. II. a Gold Cross, finish with jet atones, and small tool Chain attached, supposed to have been dropped in Bleecker or Fourth street. The above reward will be paid on delivery to F. E. Smith, 727 Broadway.

\$5 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN PROM J. DEVLIN'S house sheding establishment, 47 West Thirtieth street, in Friday, 14th Inst., a yeslow Bull Dog, answering to the name of Beston. Had on a leather collar when lest. Who ever returns the said dog will receive the above reward, and no question asked.

the questions taked.

\$\begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \text{Q} & \text{REWARD.} \text{-WENT} & \text{AIRIFT} & \text{FROM} & \text{RAGR} & \text{Pround} & \text{Other the Empire City Regatta Club, at their set orgatia on the Harlem river on Wedlossday, August 24, the four cared Race Boot Alida. Wheever will reterm the sail load to P. Collins, at the Battery, will receive the above reward.

reward.

\$\frac{\phi}{2}\text{O}\$ REWARD,—IF THE FINDER OF THE PORTS.

\$\frac{\phi}{2}\text{O}\$ monnate, lost October I, at the Hudson River Rafread depot, Thirty-Syst street, will return the same, or give
information where it can be found, they will receive the above
reward. Address F. P., box to Post office, Yonkers, N. Y.

\$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON PIER 28 NORTH RIVER.
plece of newspaper. Alont Si75 were in \$5 notes, and the balance in small hills, \$1 to \$3. The finder, by leaving the above reward, and so questions asked.

SPORTING.

MR. ANDY FAY.—I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU WILL rave and test for choice of ground for \$250 or \$500 a side, three weeks from date.

JOHN HANCON, Hewburg, N. Y.

ED. E. PRICE WILL GIVE A SPARING EXHIBITION

at Ho m's Theatre, 190 and 192 Rowery, on Monday

evening, October 17, for which occasion the whole fraternity,
puglistic, have kindly volunteered their services. Ticke's sold
only at the door.

FOR SALE-TWO LAP DOGS (KING CHARLES) OF great beauty and finely bred; the admired black and tan. Can be seen at No. 1 kast Twenty-first street, corner of Fifth avenue, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME KING CHARLES Stock; also, a very fine Scotch Terrier and a Hunting Dog. Apply at 61 Washington street, Hoboken. RAILROADS.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday Net 2, 1859, trains will have
York, as follows:
For Williamsbridg.—1230 and 8 70 P. M.
For White Flains—1230 and 9 P. M., and 6:16 P. M. fears.
For Dover Plains—4 P. M.
For Albany—8:30 A. M. mall train.
Reference of the property of the property

Dover Plains-5.39 a. M., and 5.P. M.
White Plains-5 and 7 a. M., and 5.P. M.
Williamshige-5.99 a. M., 1 s.d 3:40 P. M.
Albar y-9.15 a. M., mai train.
Williamshige-5.99 and 9.30 a. M., 1 s.d 3:40 P. M.
Albar y-9.15 a. M., mai train.